

OUTSTANDING NATURAL AREA (ONA). Areas of outstanding scenic quality, natural wonder, or scientific importance that merit special attention and care in management to insure their preservation in their natural condition.

PLAN OF OPERATION. Required by 43 CFR 3809 for mining operations where surface disturbance will exceed five acres per year or where operations are proposed in specially designated areas (wild and scenic rivers, ACECs, wilderness areas, areas closed to ORV use). The plan must describe the entire operation including equipment, location of access, support facilities, drill sites, measures to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation, and reclamation plans. The plan of operation must be approved by the BLM authorized officer.

PLANT SUCCESSION. The process of vegetational development whereby an area becomes successively occupied by different plant communities of higher ecological order.

PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE. The plant alternative which management has initially selected as offering the most acceptable resolution of the planning issues and management concerns.

PRESCRIBED OR PRESCRIPTION BURNING. See Fire Management.

RANCH CONSOLIDATION. The merger of two or more ranching operations.

RANGE CONDITION. See Condition.

RECLAMATION STIPULATIONS. Special conditions included in mineral leases, permits, plans of operations, etc., which require that reasonable measures be taken to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the public lands, including resloping land disturbed by operation to an appropriate contour and, where necessary, revegetating disturbed areas.

RECREATION.

- Developed Recreation Sites. Distinctly defined area where facilities are provided for concentrated public use, e.g., campgrounds, picnic areas, and boat launches.
- Dispersed Recreation. Recreation of various kinds that occurs generally throughout a large area and is not confined to a specific place, e.g., hunting, hiking, ORV use, and horseback riding.

RECREATION AND PUBLIC PURPOSES ACT. A Congressional act which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, under specific conditions, to sell or lease public domain lands to State and local governments for recreation and other public purposes and to qualified non-profit organizations for public and quasi-public purposes, including recreation, education, and health.

RECREATION AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN (RAMP). A written and approved activity plan for a geographical area of public lands which identifies recreation management actions to be implemented in achieving specific objectives related to RMP/MFP planning document decision. An RAMP is required for each area designated a Special Recreation Management Area.

RECREATION DAY. Any part of a day spent participating in a given activity.

RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM (ROS). A conceptual framework designed for inventory, planning and management of public lands from a recreation perspective.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES. Resources whose supply regenerate themselves over time. Use of these resources can continue indefinitely provided they are managed under a sustained yield philosophy. Living organisms and others such as soil and water which are closely associated with and affected by living organisms.

RESEARCH NATURAL AREA (RNA). A naturally occurring physical or biological unit where natural conditions are maintained insofar as possible. Further, the natural features are preserved for research and education purposes. The features to be preserved may be important or unique ecosystems, habitats, organisms, and may be terrestrial, fresh water or marine.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN (RMP). A land use plan as prescribed by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act which establishes allowable resource uses and related levels of production or use to be maintained within the concepts of multiple use and sustained yield.

SALABLE MINERALS. See Minerals.

SCENIC AREA. An area that provides exceptional scenic quality and/or scenic vistas that merit special management attention to insure their protection from visual intrusions.

SEEDING CONDITION. See Condition.

SENSITIVE SPECIES. Species whose ranges are so limited that any reduction in numbers, habitat availability, or habitat condition could result in their being placed on the endangered list.

SENSITIVITY LEVEL. As applied to visual resource management, that degree of concern expressed by the user toward scenic quality and existing or proposed visual change in a particular characteristic landscape.

SOIL COMPACTION. The process by which soil is packed tightly, losing its porosity.

SOIL PRODUCTIVITY. Capacity of a soil to produce vegetation. The amount produced will vary according to plant species and management practices.

SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA (SRMA). An area where congressionally recognized recreation values exist or where significant public recreation issues or management concerns occur. Special or more intensive management is typically needed. Detailed recreation planning is required in these areas and greater managerial investment is likely.

STRATIFICATION. Layering of artifacts within a cultural resource site. If the site is undisturbed, the oldest artifacts are the deepest in the soil strata with the most recent artifacts nearest the surface.

STREAM HABITAT CONDITION RATINGS. A method used to evaluate the condition of the aquatic habitat of streams. Six factors are evaluated - stream shade, condition of streambank vegetation, streambank stability - stream channel stability, sedimentation of streambed, and instream cover - resulting in an overall rating of the habitat between poor and excellent.

STRUTTING GROUNDS. Localized areas used by some species of the grouse family to display their courtship rituals.

TAYLOR GRAZING ACT OF 1934. Implemented to stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration. It authorized the Secretary of Interior to manage the public rangelands.

THERMAL COVER. Vegetation used by deer for shelter. It may include saplings, shrubs, or trees at least 5 feet tall with up to 75 percent crown cover.

THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES. Endangered species are any species which are in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range other than a species of the Class Insecta determined to constitute a pest. Threatened species are any species likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

TIMBER PRODUCTION CAPABILITY CLASSIFICATION (TPCC). The process of separating land within the forest zone into major classes indicating relative suitability to produce timber on a sustained yield basis.

TREND (Range) - The direction of change in ecological condition.

UNIVERSAL SOIL LOSS EQUATION (USLE). An erosion model designed to compute average soil losses from sheet and rill erosion under specified conditions.

UTILIZATION. The proportion of current year's forage production that was consumed or destroyed by grazing animals, usually expressed as a percentage.

WILDLIFE LEAVE AREAS. Areas within land treatments which are not treated, providing wildlife cover and increasing the diversity of habitat types.